

[Short Communication]

A new species of the genus *Sinopoda* from China (Araneae: Sparassidae)

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Abstract — One new species of the genus *Sinopoda* is described from Yunnan Province, China, under the name *Sinopoda tengchongensis* sp. nov.

Key words — Sparassidae, *Sinopoda*, new species, China, Yunnan

The genus *Sinopoda* Jäger, 1999 was erected by Jäger (1999) for 11 species, and most of them were originally described and placed in *Heteropoda* Latreille, 1804. Up to now, 28 species have been reported all over the world, of which 20 species occur in China (Platnick, 2008).

Examining spider specimens collected from Yunnan Province, China, a new species of the spider genus *Sinopoda* was recognized and is described below.

Specimens were studied under a tech XTL-II compound microscope equipped with an Abbe drawing device. All measurements are given in mm.

Type specimens of the new species are deposited in the Museum of Hebei University (MHBUE).

Leg measurements are shown as: total length (femur + patella + tibia + metatarsus + tarsus). The chaetotaxy is given in the following formula: femur I 3230 (3 pro-lateral, 2 dorsal, 3 retro-lateral and no ventral spines).

Abbreviations used: ALE, anterior lateral eye; AME, anterior median eye; AME-ALE, distance between AME and ALE; AME-AME, distance between AMEs; MOA, median eye area; PLE, posterior lateral eye; PME, posterior median eye; PME-PLE, distance between PME and PLE; PME-PME, distance between PMEs; RTA, tibial apophysis.

Taxonomy

Sinopoda tengchongensis sp. nov.

(Figs. 1–5)

Type specimens. Holotype male, Laifeng Mountain National Forest Park (alt. 1600 m, 25°01'N, 98°28'E), Tengchong County, Yunnan Province, China, 14 May 2004, Zhisheng Zhang leg.; paratypes 6 females, 6 males, same data as holotype (YN-04-32).

Etymology. The specific name refers to the type locality; adjective.

Diagnosis. Males of the new species can be recognized by the unique shape and length of RTA, i.e. dorsal branch of RTA fingerlike, especially long and slender; length of dorsal branch of RTA as long as tibia. Females may be recognized by the long and slender median part of epigyne in combination with the shape of epigynal pockets and internal duct system.

Description. Males. Total length 12.73–17.34. Holotype total length 13.26: prosoma 6.12 long, 5.61 wide; opisthosoma 7.14 long, 4.28 wide. Dorsal shield of prosoma brown. Ocular area with few long setae. Cervical groove and radial furrow obvious. Fovea long, longitudinal, dark brown. Base of eyes with circular black patches. Eye rows slight recurved. Eyes diameters and interdistances: AME 0.27, ALE 0.40, PME 0.25, PLE 0.42; AME-AME 0.25, AME-ALE 0.10, PME-PME 0.35, PME-PLE 0.5. MOA 0.87 long, anterior width 0.75, posterior width 1.00. Clypeus height 0.55. Chelicerae brown with 3 promarginal teeth and 4 retromarginal teeth, and some denticles between them. Labium, endites yellow. Labium short, semicircular. Sternum yellow, with dark brown setae. Legs brown and spinose. Leg measurements: I 29.38 (7.75, 3.06, 7.65, 8.16, 2.75), II 31.82 (9.08, 3.16, 8.67, 8.16, 2.75), III 25.40 (7.45, 2.55, 6.63, 6.63, 2.14), IV 27.13 (7.65, 2.24, 6.94, 7.75, 2.55). Leg formula: 2143. Leg spination: palp 1310, 1010, 2101; femur I–II 3230, III 3220, IV 3310; patella I–IV 1010; tibia I–IV 2226; metatarsus I–II 1014, III 2026, IV 3036. Opisthosoma oval, dark brown, with light brown patch. Venter yellow.

Male palp (Figs. 4–5): tegulum oval; embolus arising in 7-o'clock-position from tegulum, tip of embolus long and flagelliform, embolic apophysis bent at a right angle, distal part flat; ventral branch of the RTA short and broad, the dorsal branch slender and long.

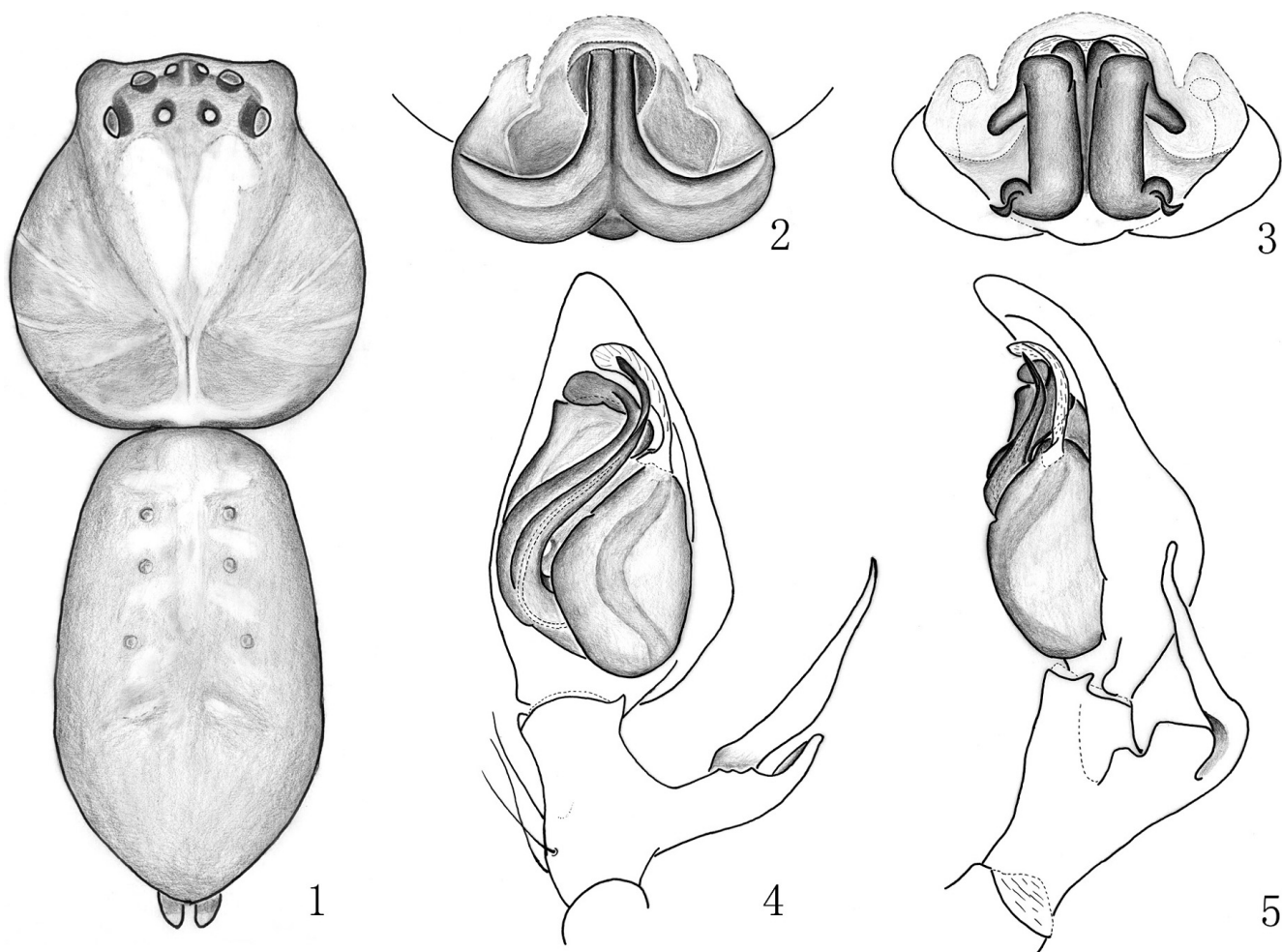
Females. Total length 13.87–20.39. A paratype total length 13.87: prosoma 6.22 long, 5.71 wide; opisthosoma 7.65 long, 4.69 wide. Eyes diameters and interdistances: AME 0.30, ALE 0.45, PME 0.33, PLE 0.50; AME-AME 0.30, AME-ALE 0.13, PME-PME 0.50, PME-PLE 0.65. MOA 1.00 long, anterior width 0.85, posterior width 1.05. Clypeus height 0.75. Leg measurements: I 20.10 (6.12, 2.55, 5.10, 4.49, 1.84), II 22.54 (6.73, 3.06, 5.92, 5.10, 1.73), III 19.79 (5.92, 2.55, 5.00, 4.69, 1.63), IV 19.88 (6.22, 2.24, 5.10, 4.28, 2.04). Leg formula: 2143. Leg spination: palp 1310, 1010, 2121, 1014; femur I–II 3230, III 3220, IV 3310; patella I–IV 1010; tibia I–III 2026, IV 2126; metatarsus I–III 1014, III 2016, IV 3036. Shape, colouration and markings of body as in male.

Epigynum (Figs. 2–3): median part of epigyne slightly long, lateral lobes semicircular; head of the spermathecae two times long as wide.

Distribution. China (Yunnan).

References

- Jäger, P. 1999. *Sinopoda*, a new genus of Heteropodinae (Araneae, Sparassidae) from Asia. J. Arachnol., 27: 19–24.



Figs. 1–5. *Sinopoda tengchongensis* sp. nov. 1. Female body, dorsal view; 2. epigyne, ventral view; 3. vulva, dorsal view, 4. left male palp, ventral view; 5. left male palp, retrolateral view (Figs. 1–3 paratype, figs. 4–5 holotype; specimens illustrated from Yunnan province). Scale = 1 mm (Figs. 1–5).

Platnick, N. I. 2008. The World Spider Catalog version 8.5 American Museum of Natural History, online at <http://research.amnh.org/entomology/spiders/catalog/COUNTS.html>

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